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siness Office....238 | Editorial Rooms 80

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2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217

Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 254 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

DENVER, COL.-Louthan & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets.

COLUMBUS, O .-- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High The unsolicited advance of wages by large corporations would have been regarded in

the nature of a miracle a few years ago,

but in these days of Republican prosperity

it is a matter of frequent occurrence. If Chemist Wiley, who made such remarkable statements to help the beetsugar lobby, has the services of a newspaper clipper he must come to the conclusion that the newspapers are disposed

Those members of Congress who hold that any tariff concession to Cuba would be an attack upon the principle of protection take a very narrow view of the subject. Protection for American industries does not imply disregard for American obligations

to treat his claims of being a savant with

ficers has taken on unwonted dignity of late. The oath of the presen postmaster the United States Supreme Court and that of the new secretary of the treasury by Justice Shiras, of that court A notary public could do it as well, and that used to be the custom.

The surprising rumor comes from Europe that the powers, or most of them, are really that Great Britain's influence may again be potent in the councils of Europe. It is not probable that Russia is among the anxious, but those who would restrain Russia are quite numerous. The end of the tripartite agreement between Germany, Austria and Italy presents new conditions.

The President's order designed to provent officers-army, navy or civil-from lobbying in behalf of measures for their benefit and against those that are hostile to them will meet with general approval. Army officers have been able, it is said, to defeat many measures which would promote the welfare of the service by lobbying. Employes of the government under the protection of the civil-service rules have built up national organizations with a view to securing higher compensation, When employes are not satisfied with their compensation they are free to resign-a fact they seem to forget.

least two more indictments have been returned in Judge Cantrill's court against judicial vendetta will probably continue as long as the \$100,000 appropriation by the Legislature holds out.

A large majority of the Republican papers-it would be nearer the truth to say regret, and not of sharp criticism. As General Grosvenor announces that to be on the wrong than the right side, but it is different with Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. The country has had reason to believe that he is too broad a man to turn a deaf ear to Cuba's demand for justice.

Apropos of the President's order forbid ding government officials or employes from soliciting an increase of salaries it may be mentioned that the Secretary of the Navy recently administered a stinging rebuke to a chaplain in the navy who begged for an increase in pay. The secretary showed by facts and figures that chaplains were already paid better than they had ever been paid before, better than the average ministers in civil life, and better than the average of government employes A curious thing about the government that about the first thing man does after working for years to get into the service and getting an appointment is to begin to work for an increase of salary.

A dispatch from New York indicates that Mr. T. Estrada Palma, President of the Commission, now in the United States, re- | him. The spokesman of the delegation ex- | perament, he must be better prepared to

with them. It is well known that Mr. argument for justice to Cuba.

carriers. Incompetent carriers will make est man who accepts a place with inadequate compensation will be sure to find ways in which to bring his salary up to a good average, which will load the service with scandal. Already, in other States, it is charged that rural carriers have become in the United States should put on an eight-page | the agents of whisky houses, which makes them violators of the laws of the United States and of the provisions of local option laws. It is no doubt expected that the rural carrier will do many "errands," for which he should receive a fair compensation. Indeed, one of the advantages of the system appears to be that he can act as expressman for his rural customers. Congress, at the outset, should make the compensation of the carrier large enough to secure the services of good and reliable men, and retention of position should depend upon efficiency and integrity. What that compensation should be need not be difficult to determine. The Postoffice Department, having saved from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000 by its courageous war upon the abuse of the newspaper rate of postage, is in better position to pay the rural carriers a fair compensation than it was a year ago. It would be a great achievement to make the postal department self-sus-DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 So. Jefferson taining, but a grander one to make the rural delivery so perfect that farmers can | will

organized efforts of officials in attemptployes in the Postoffice Department. In toward Congress has been threatening. have votes behind us," is said understood that it is impossible to satisfy which is that Congress should fix a reasonable compensation for rural carriers-one

AN INTERNATIONAL FUNCTION.

of a new era in the policy of the government. With how much sincerity this idea may be carried out remains to be seen, China has had a severe lesson and has witnessed the most impressive exhibition of the power and determination of the western powers she has ever had, yet some of those who have made a close study of the situation believe that the government is already engaged in secret preparations and will bide its time to renew the attempt to repel foreigners from China. If anything of this kind is contemplated there was no sign of it in the function of Saturday. On the contrary, the ordering of the ceremonial and the acts and words of the dowager Empress seemed conspicuously designed to express regret for the past and assurance of a new policy in the future. Something of this kind might have been expected from press, who has been considered incorrigible and vindictive, it is rather surprising. When she declared amid loud sobs and in legations was a terrible mistake and that wishes, but she left the impression that she Her assurance that China would abandon her policy of isolation and adopt the best features of western life showed she knows what will be expected in the way of practical evidence of repentance. It is interesting to note that on this historic occasion an American woman, the wife of Minister Conger, acted as spokesman for the party made a very neat diplomatic speech. There is nothing in the Constitution of the ing the valuable presents given her by the dowager Empress, even without the per-

mission of Congress. THE TIGER PURRING.

The country knows pretty well what Tammany has been in the past under the leadership of its Tweeds and Crokers. These viciousness of Tammany as Tammany was ship of Tammany, and is trying to create the impression that under his leadership the power and influence of the organization self-appointed delegation of business men. consisting for the most part of small shopkeepers belonging to Tammany but not called on the new leader to congratulate

has so long dominated in this city, and give life blood of New York," and the members them it was Tammany's mission "to improve conditions injurious to New York's sent. The new leader concluded:

moral uplifting of the community, it must not be lost sight of that prosperity makes for universal good-fellowship, charity and morals far more than hard times. I wish o assure you, gentlemen, that while the Democratic party of Manhattan and the dence of the people by setting its face against all corruption in the administration sentation for suffrage, it will in the future also address itself to the encouragement of

When it is remembered how little Tammany did under Richard Croker for "th moral uplifting of the community," it will be seen that the new leader has undertaken to perform a great and difficult work with very poor tools. The idea that New York is to be lifted by Tammany up to its own high level is quite worthy of an amateur in politics. It will doubtless develop later that the reformation of Tammany is only on paper. The tiger is only purring while

Those who are in position or will put themselves in position to consider the comhave as prompt mail service as the dwellers | \$1,000 a year to go to Congress for the It is said that one of the causes of the \$5,000 is a large sum outside the larger issue of the President's order prohibiting cities and in the larger part of the communities in congressional districts. But the mote portions of the country shrinks to the size of a dime when the member is in pay some instances, it is said, their attitude Washington. Consider, too, the cost of an ordinary campaign and the calls made upon the candidates for money for legitimate be the suggestive statement of campaign purposes. When elected the consome of those who are asking for an ad- gressman is a shining mark for those who vance of compensation. This is indefensi- represent all sorts of impecunious charible because it conveys the impression that table and religious organizations. Those Congress will submit to an unjust demand | who would not think of soliciting aid from if it is backed by votes. Of course, it is a private citizen with an income of \$5,000 literally lay in wait for the member. He the cupidity of many men. Those who are is, in fact, the victim of the highly moral loudest in their demands for increased and religious blackmailer. Nevertheless, compensation in the mail service are men the proposition to increase the compensawho could not earn half as much as they | tion of senators and representatives to now receive if the civil-service rules did \$7,500 is one of doubtful propriety either The "swearing in" of new Cabinet of- not make them measurably sure of their from a party or an economic point of view. positions. This, however, is not the point, The change from \$5,000 to \$7,500 made by Congress in 1873 and revoked, was one of the controlling influences in making the fair to the men and one which will induce | next House Democratic. Such an increase as is proposed would in all probability make the next House Democratic. Besides, the influence upon the country would The reception and banquet given by the be unfavorable. To many it would be evidowager Empress of China to the women | dence of the growth of luxury and large and children of members of the diplomatic expenditure which the mass of people cancorps would have been interesting as not share, and as a lack of moral sentiment merely a social function, but it was much in Congress which cannot resist the tempmore than this. As a distinct departure tation to put its hands in the public treasfrom traditional Chinese usage it was evi- ury when it has an opportunity. Therefore, dently intended to signify the inauguration if the salary is inadequate, let those who cannot get along on it retire and let other

> ambitious aspirants take their places. In an adjoining county a young man was mysteriously shot and killed. For some remark made by another young man the crime was attributed to him. Previous to his arrest he had borne a good reputation and belonged to one of the best families in the county. There can be no complaint that the young man was arrested and is grand jury if there was reasonable ground for such action. But here is where great injustice has been done. Assuming that it has evidently used his position to create cuting officer to present the evidence. This last part two or three newspapers have assumed, starting with the assumption guilt and finding and enlarging upon any trivial circumstance that may inculpate him. Such presentations affect public sentiment, and are wrong and cruel. Great injustice may be done in taking either side in such cases before trial. The newspaper should not degenerate into a police court responsible has no field in a fair-minded

> and well-meaning newspaper. The bill against anarchy reported by the House judiciary committee seems to cover every phase of what might be called overt anarchy-that is, of actual attempts to kill the President, the Vice President or next in succession to the presidency. Those mere publishing or uttering of anarchistic hardly be without infringing on the liberty conspiracies hatched in this country kill or assault the rulers or officers of prehensive law against Anarchists enacted

> Those who desire the fullest and best fore the Senate committee. He has been

garding the matter but will not announce pressed their gratification that such a man | speak authoritatively concerning the Filihis decision until after further conference as Mr. Nixon "is willing to take the leader- plnos than any other man. He is in comship of the powerful organization which | munication with the leaders and the local governments which have been established. and there is reason to believe he will not to its management in the multifold details | Whatever opinions others may have, those accept it except under conditions that of- which so intimately affect the business wel- who read the statements of Governor Taft fer a reasonable prospect of a successful fare of the people the benefit of his experi- must be impressed with his candor and ence, ability and advice." The new leader | that he speaks as does a man who is thormodestly appropriated this and other bou- oughly convinced that the course he and bility of his refusing to accept the office quets that were thrown at him, and in reply his associates are pursuing will lead not or of his making acceptance conditional on assured his callers that he esteemed it "one only to the pacification of the islands, but the action of Congress furnishes a new of the most hopeful signs of the times that to their civilization. Hundreds of schools, the solid business men of New York were | the building of roads, the establishment of beginning to realize the importance of par- | secure and free government will certain-COMPENSATION OF RURAL CARRIERS | ticipating in politics. He said that trade, ly, in his judgment, bring those mixed manufacturing and transportation were the races to a position in which they will be of the delegation nodded assent. He told language is the main barrier which prereputation and then to jealously guard her | were talking to a committee intent on doing fair name." Again the callers nodded as- the best for the Philippines that can be done he would be likely to win all of its While insisting upon a due regard for the | members to his policy. Unfortunately this |

> It is evident from Governor Taft's statement before the Senate committee on the Bronx stands pledged to regain the confi- Philippines that he regards the war in the veins, trickin' herself out in gauds, roamin islands as practically ended and that comof officers when elected through its pre- plete pacification is a question of comparatively short time. The successful estabevery proper calling, profession and trade | lishment of civil government on American lines and the Americanization of the islands will take longer, but Governor Taft evidently thinks it entirely feasible. With education of the people, encouragement for agriculture and the extension of good roads he believes the islands will become prosperous and the Filipinos an industrious and ambitious people. Asked if he depended on the ignorance of the people to bring them under American rule he answered emphati-"No. Our hope is in the educated classes." There is no man living who is better able to speak of conditions in the Philippines than Governor Taft.

A decision of an Iowa court is now at tracting attention. Mr. Crum was engaged to marry Miss Christianson, but just before the wedding day Mr. Crum died. Thereupon Miss Christianson sued the woman for \$6,000. Evidently the jury came to the conclusion that it was bad faith on the part of Mr. Crum to die on the eve of his marriage, for which his estate should

THE HUMORISTS.

Sue Brette-I see they have named a cigar after your leading man The Manager-Well, I hope to gracious it will

draw better than he does! Two Views.

lucky if he can get it. When He Got Through.

Elbo Zeke (gloomily)-Got to? He's good and

Mrs. X-Goodness! There isn't any service

Harlem Life. Mrs. X-Going to church, Thomas? Mr. X-Yes, as soon as I finish this Sunday

to-morrow, my dear. Depends on Circumstances.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "That Eastern cashier speculated." "And, of course, was unsuccessful." "Why do you jump at that conclusion?"

the cashier wins." Culinary.

"Because they don't call it speculation when

Philadelphia Press. "My predecessor, I believe," said the new missionary, "did not live here very long. I suppose the climate killed him."

"Really," replied the cannibal chief, "I rather incline to the belief that our cooking had a great deal to do with it." The tolerance and equity of light No Hypocrite.

Brooklyn Life. Farmer Prymm (in city theater)-Better take off yer hat, Sary; all the other wimin folks has their's off. His Wife-Let them, the brazen things! Nobody'll ever have a chance to say that I'd do

Truth from the Fountain Head.

Mrs. Doyle-An' they tell me Susy Gallagher is thryin' to organize the cooks an' be a walkin'

dillygate or somethin' Mrs. Clancy-Yis; we heerd thot. Mrs. Doyle-Faith, she had betther sthick to her job. She'll foind it alsier to boss the misthresses than to boss the cooks!

MISS HAY'S GIFTS.

Wedding Presents Coming from All Portions of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Miss Hay's bridal presents surpass any Washington has ever seen. The city has the reputation for being prodigal in the manner of wedding gifts. It is estimated that the presents already received at the home of the secretary of state can be easily valued at \$100 .-000, and every mail and express delivery brings others. Miss Hay's favorite jewel is the emerald

and she has received a small fortune of the and America can produce. Her engagement ring is an emerald, and among the gifts which Payne Whitney has showered on his bride is a coronet of diamonds and emeralds and two bracelets of exquisite workmanship covered with the same stones. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney present sapphire jewels, a hair ornament, a ring and an exquisite spray of frosted leaves blossoming with sapphires of the rarest sort. A jeweled fan and several pieces of virtu have come from Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter. Ambassador Choate sent a diamond pendant, and, in fact, every diplomatic and consular officer in the service of the United States has sent a gift of some description, so that the artistic efforts of every people of the world are represented in this wonderful collection. In the matter of silver Miss Hay will be well provided for any emergency. She has spoons enough to entertain a tea party of 500, and her equipment of forks and odd table pieces is equally large. One of Mrs. Hay's gifts to her daughter is a chest of silver containing 185 pieces. Her mother's relatives gave her silver also, together with some beautiful and rare laces. She has an assortment of parasols with jeweled handles sufficient to last her through a long lifetime. Paintings, bric-a-brac and massive Until the present time Miss Hattle Blaine,

now Mrs. Truxton Beale, who was married here while her father was secretary of state, had the reputation of receiving the largest and most valuable number of presents in Washington. Miss Hay now succeeds to that honor.

Officers of the A. A. P. S. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.- The board of irectors of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Prof. Leo S. Rowe; vice presdents, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Franklin H. Giddings and Woodruff Wilson; secretary, James T. Young; consul, Clinton Rogers Woodruff; treasurer, Stuart Wood; ibrarian, Prof. John L. Stewart. The resignation of Dr. Lindsay as president of the Academy was accepted. Prof. Lindsay has been appointed by President Roosevelt commissioner of education of Porto Rico, which makes it impossible for him to continue directing the affairs

'Lias's Wife.

The scene of this story is laid on a little

map of Maine," one learns in the opening

specific name. The postoffice address to an imposing one, but in the daily speech 'the island'-the four or five square miles of earth for which the rest of the world was created." The dwellers on the little island were not very numerous, representing only a few families which had intermarried and multiplied, and they lived in a little world of their own. The island knew its inhabitants by their given names alone, and it was almost necessary to go into the | G. P. Putnam's Sons. little burial ground and read the surnames on the slabs of stone to discover that they had any surnames. The story deals with the lives of these simple people, among whom the heroine is an exceptional person. Lias is a sailor, a manly, noble fellow, and "'Llas's Wife" is a charming young woman of French extraction about whose origin and how she came to be on the er was very religious, according to her own notion, and never forgave him for marrying Annette Lanier. "Light an' triffin' and veins, tricklin' herself out in gauds, roamin' here, there and everywhere all over the bay an' islands-an' whatever she does Lias thinks it as right as if an angel from heaven done it. It ain't no exaggeration to say that 'Lias would kiss the print of her foot. I've seen him do it. If she loved him back again 'twould be something, but she don't even do that." 'Lias's wife's heart was somewhere else, but she was true to him. The young pastor of the island congregation, not long from college, discovers the drift of things and adds an element of interest to the story. When 'Lias is lost at sea and brought home to be buried his wife, "with her own hands, robed him for the burial, and performed every office that the tenderest love could have dictated." Then the young minister discovers that he loves Annette, and the story ends with sunshine. An essential merit of the book is its reproduction of the genuine New England atmosphere and dialect of plain, isolated people, but aside from this it throbs with the realism of human life and passion. It is written by Martha B. Dunn, and published by L. C Page & Co., Boston.

A Daughter of the Huguenots. Elizabeth W. Champney, in writing "The

as the heroine an imaginary character and estate for breach of promise. The jury called her Ivonne de Fontenoy, and as the took no account of the interposition of hero her betrothed, "Etienne De Lancy," Providence and rendered a verdict for the and around them has woven a web of history and romance; the history culled from many reliable records and the romance true cipally at La Rochelle, which passed through memorable sieges and was for many years the refuge of the Huguenots, and in America, the home of so many brave and intelligent French families driven by Louis XIV into exile on account of their faith. They settled in Florida, in New York and other points on the Atlantic coast. Ivonne and her father made their home in Schnectady, the outlying post of civilization in New York State at that time, and were captured by the French from Canada and the Indians and later exchanged in safety. Etienne started for America and was shipwrecked on the way. had many adventures, ending his journey at New Rochelle, first going to Canada to rescue and to marry his betrothed. Sec-Will Lingtoo (reflectively)-I tell you, a man | tarian animosity has no place in this book. | of New York. The author declares that "in searching for examples of heroism and magnanimity she has not found them all on one side, and her heart has often throbbed with pity that the little difference which lay between the good of the old and new creeds should have been so magnified." The last words of her preface are: "Let us thank God that " 'The war and waste of clashing creeds Now ends in words and not in deeds, And no man suffers loss or bleeds

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Lincoln, and Other Poems.

For thoughts that men call heresies."

Edwin Markham, author of the once much talked-about "Man with the Hoe," offers a second volume of verse under the above title. The poems are all short, and cover a variety of topics. The opening one is a tribute to Abraham Lincoln, of which the following may serve as a sample: The color of the ground was in him, the red

earth: The tang and odor of the primal things-The rectitude and patience of the rocks; The gladness of the wind that shakes the

The courage of the bird that dares the sea; The justice of the rain that loves all leaves; The pity of the snow that hides all scars; The loving kindness of the wayside well; That gives as freely to the shrinking weed As to the great oak flaring to the wind-To the grave's low hill as to the Matter-

That shoulders out the sky. So came the Captain with the mighty heart; And when the step of Earthquake shook

now in jail awaiting the assembling of the anything in a show place that I wouldn't do Wrenching the rafters from their native He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again The rafters of the Home. He held his

Held the long purpose like a growing tree-Held on through blame and faltered not at praise And when he fell in whirlwind he went

As when a kingly cedar, green with boughs, Goes down with a great shout upon the And leaves a lonesome place against the

Of the fifty odd other poems which make of the author. up the volume some are subjective, while others dea! with phases of nature or of practical life. The volume has an excellent crontispiece portrait of Lincoln. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

The Punishment of the Stin .

Volume 5 of Harper & Brothers' " rtrait ollection of Short Stories" is an out-ofthe-ordinary book. In a literary sense it has no merit, according to the generally It does not belong to the "class of writngs distinguished for beauty of style or expression," as the dictionary says. But contribution to Indian folk lore, as mixture of strange conceits, superstition and mythology, there are few books like it. George Bird Grinnell, author of "The Punishment of the Stingy and Other Indian Stories." is said to be a war chief of the Pawnees and to have a seat at the council fires of many tribes. For twenty years he has given especial attention to the life and legends of American Indians, and has endeavored to put on paper the stories exactly as they were told by the Indians themselves. This effort has resulted in a mass of repetition that makes one of the stories tiresome. A little judicious editing would improve the legends, but it might not be in accord with the author's idea of faithfully repeating the stories as handed down from one generation of Indians to another. In one place the words "widow woman" are used, but perhaps the Indians had "widow men" in their legends. The animal stories are good, and the book on the whole, worth reading,

Mistress Joy.

Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth is the daughter of one of the first pieces of furniture also figure among her pastors of the early Methodist Society. In the cramped and crude life among the early settlers and Indians she feels a strong call to become a preacher in her turn, eschewing all the pomps and vanities which, up to this time, she knows of by hearsay alone. The first half of the book deals with the simple life up the river, where matters of conscience hold supreme sway in mind and action. The latter half tells of Joy's visit to her relatives in New Orleans at the time of the visit of Prince Louis Philippe. She is introduced into the very gayest and richest set in the city, where her beauty and simplicity of manner aided by the necessary adjunct of beautiful clothing, make her a belle. The story is well told and entertaining. Aaron Burr figures to some extent in the pages. The Century Company, New York.

The God Seeker.

The author of this story, Peter Rosegger, holds a high place as a writer of German translated into English. "The God Seeker" | the Bibliographer, devoted to bibliography | find that he has not contributed fresh in-

the year 1493, in a remote part of the Styrian Alps, the little village of Trajos was excommunicated from the Catholic Church and outlawed for a crime committed by one member of the parish. It seems almost incredible that an entire com- | Leicester Ford will be its editor. munity should be made to suffer for the island off the coast of Maine, "On the crime of one person, but this was an age when the Catholic Church wielded tremendchapter, "the Island was designated by a ous power and when superstition frequently took the place of justice. A few years ago the author of "The God Seeker" made a pilgrimage to the village of Trajos, which, though ancient, still stands with its old church, now restored and re-established as a place of worship. Here relics of the crime committed four hundred years ago are still preserved, and here the author gathered traditions of the time when, their God having been taken from the villages, they were ruled by their own misguided natures. The story is divided into three parts-the crime, the Godless period, and the expiation. It is a somber story but is strongly written and possesses originality and subjective interest. New York:

The Rosamond Tales. The tales which make up this volume are stories for children between the ages of four and twelve years. Rosamond is a little boy-a nice, manly little fellow, as good as most boys, yet not too good. He often got island there is some mystery. 'Lias's moth- into mischief, and sometimes his parents were forced to punish him. He had plenty of friends, young and old, and he had a number of pets, including a fine pointer dog named Sancho Panza, a little monkey named Jocko, a lamb, a squirrel and others. The Rosamond tales relate the doings of him and his little friends and his experi- P. Thresher. ences in the country, where he visited his grandfather on a farm, and had good times fishing, domesticating new pets, getting acquainted with the farm animals, etc. The stories are admirably told in simple language and the best of English, and they move so rapidly and naturally from one topic to another that the young reader's interest cannot flag. They have something of the style and atmosphere of the Rollo stories, which were once so popular. They are very copiously illustrated with photogravures taken from life, showing Rosamond and his friends and pets in many different situations. The book is written by Cuyler Reynolds and published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Pullman Conductor's Reminiscences.

Herbert O. Holderness, who has evidently had an experience which qualifies him to write on the subject, has produced a volume dealing with the duties and the trials and the tribulations of a Pullman conductor, together with character sketches of passengers and other persons with whom he comes in contact. Among the types of brave soldier. Fresh pictures are given of passengers described are: "The Chronic Kicker." "The Old Lady and the Parrot." "The Man from Out West," "The Fascinating Young Lady," "The Jolly Passenger," "Operatic Artists," "Deadheads, 'The Pompous Railroad Official," "Baseball and Other College Fiends," etc. The author does not profess to have much literary talent, and what he says is not always in the best of taste, but he manages to convey an idea of the varied cares and labors belonging to the conductors' calling and to show how the traveling world looks atric Art of Make-up." The opening pafrom the conductor's point of view. The book will doubtless afford amusement to railroad employes. The Lotus Publishing Company, Chicago.

The Salt Box House.

This tale, descriptive of eighteenth century life in a New England hill town, is written by Jane De Forest Shelton and published by the Baker & Taylor Company,

The purpose of the book is to record the life on one group of hills in western Connecticut. The name "Salt Box" is taken from the shape of the first houses buil there, "its lines repeating the lines of the wooden salt box that hung in the kitchen chimney." It is claimed that in the pages of "The Salt Box" there is not recorded custom or a costume, an article of use or adornment, a habit of life or of manner, for which there is not authority for the period and locality designated." The thread of a family history runs through the book and adds reality and interest to the descriptions of customs and manners of those primitive days. The book will be very acceptable to those who are interested in the colonial period of our country.

The Cat's Paw.

"The Cat's Paw," by B. M. Croker, is a romance of unusual interest. It is pleasant reading from beginnig to end. It is the story of a young woman who goes from England to India to marry a man who had been her playmate in youth, but who had been practically unknown to her for years, except by a brief correspondence, through which the acquaintance was renewed. The adventures which fall to her lot, and the consequent development of her courage and self-reliance, are the features of the story. All the scenes of the tale are laid in India, and interesting pictures of life in that country are given. Paper. The J. B. Lippincott Company,

Over the Plum-Pudding.

This volume contains an even dozen of short stories by John Kendrick Bangs. Most of the stories appeared originally in Harpers' or other periodicals and they are well worth printing in collected form. Mr. Bangs is one of the most versatile and popular writers of the day, never dull and always entertaining. The volume is dedicated to John Kendrick Bangs, jr., whose fondness for plum puddings suggests the propriety of this dedication. "Over the Plum Pudding" is the title of the opening story, which gives its title to the volume, Brothers' Portrait Collection of Short Stories and there is a frontispiece portrait

While Charlie Was Away.

"While Charlie Was Away" is the misleading and unsuitable title to a very March, living in London, and Lord Darraway, at the time on his Irish estates. Charlie is the absent husband of Mrs. March, away on a long cruise, where on the African coast." While these epistles are called love letters, they are a refreshing departure in their wit and candor from the mawkish ones which of late have flooded the literary market. The volume is issued in attractive form by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Bernardo and Laurette.

Marguerite Bouvet, a writer of stories with meaning, tells in this one how two little French children, brother and sister, whose father had been killed in battle, made where they were kindly taken in and adopted by a poor gardener and where the who possessed genius, won a distinguished prize for a piece of wood carving and finally became famous as an artist. It is a pretty story well told, and the moral. that love is the greatest thing on earth, is clearly enforced. Chicago: A. C. McClurg

"En Son Nom." Edward Everett Hale's beautiful story of

Christian life in the time of the crusades. "In His Name," has been translated into French by Pierre Valdo, and published by William R. Jenkins, New York, This tale is so simple, so pure and elevating, and the translation is so well done that no better book could be put into the hands of young students or of the general readers of French.

One-Forty-Two.

A collection of sketches somewhat on the the Reformed Messenger Boy." Henry M. Hyde, The monologues are amusing, although at the end the reader fails to see wherein One-forty-two has reformed. These little stories, first published in the columns of the Chicago Tribune, are presented in book form by H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago,

Current Periodicals.

Everybody's Magazine for February contains a variety of readable fiction, including shivery ghost story by Miss Wilkins-"The Wind in the Rosebush." Among other matter are two nature articles-"The Life of the Deep" and "Wild Fowl"-and

a paper by Cesare Lombroso on "Anarchy." Forest Schoolmaster," has heretofore been publication of a new monthly magazine, Shall We Do with the Philippines?" will

derives its plot from historical facts. In and rare book news. The new periodical will be issued only nine months in the year, publication being omitted for the months of July, August and September. Photograph facsimiles of rare books, manuscripts, etc., will be freely used. Mr. Paul

> Leading articles in the Atlantic Monthly for February are "Two Tendencies in Modern Music." "Reminiscences of Walt Whitman," "The Fame of Victor Hugo," "Lincoln's Rival," and "Universal Eminence." The last-named is a mildly satirical in the United States, in the course of his life, can acquire a title of honor. "Audrey," by Miss Johnston, is concluded. The short stories and poems are of the usual fine literary quality, as are also the book reviews and other unclassified papers.

Among the features of Ainslee's Magazine for February are: "Marshall Field, Merchant," by Richard Linthicum; - "At Plangeant Locks," by Duncan Campbell Scott; "Profit Sharing in America," by H. L. Armstrong; "The Ways of Women," by Justus Miles Forman; "The Jewels of American Women," by Frank S. Arnett, and "The Spread Eagles," by Colin Mc-Kay. The leading article is the one on Field, and is a graphic study of one of the greatest merchants in the world, and at the same time the least known of American public characters.

Among the themes discussed in the New England Magazine for February are "The Governors of Massachusetts," by Alfred S. Roe: "Capt. Myles Standish." by George Hodges; "The Story of a New England Canal," by Helena Smith, and "Homes and Haunts of the Pequots," by Calista

The February Era (Philadelphia) has a varied table of contents, but the article of most popular interest is probably that by Thompson Jay Hudson, dealing with modern spiritualism. Another interesting paper is a sketch of Jay Cooke, formerly well known as a financier. The literary field is well covered in this magazine by

In an article in the February Atlantic Mr. Edward Shepard, the opponent of Seth Low in the recent mayoralty campaign in New York, comments frankly upon his own candidacy, and discusses the various circumstances that contributed to his defeat. He makes some interesting remarks about Croker, Devery and Murphy, is generous in his praise of the campaigning work of Mr. Jerome, and bears tribute to the high character and capacity of Mr. Low.

In the American Illustrated Methodist Magazine (St. Louis) for February, American history is represented by "General tells the story of that intrepid explorer and old Fort Bellfontaine, whence he sailed on nis two voyages, one to the sources of the Mississippi, the other to the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers-and where his infant child lies buried; also of the western gate of the old fort at Toronto, where he met an untimely fate in the arms

In the Philharmonic Magazine (Chicago) for February the actor, William H. Crane, has an interesting chapter on per of the number is a sketch of Mademoiselle Chamenade, the young French pianist. Another biographic sketch has Massenet as its subject. Other contributions are: "In the Hand of the Pharaohs," "Tone, the Soul of Music." "In the Field of Music." "Emma Calve at Home," "Chicago Art Student Frolics" and "The American Stage." The portraits and other illustrations of this handsome periodical are admirable.

In an interesting study of the poetry of the South in the current International information about minor poets whose verses are well known, while the writers have remained in obscurity. One of these is Francis O. Ticknor, whose "Little Giffen of Tennessee," though imperfect as verse, has a pathos and genuineness which have given it a distinct place among war lyrics. Ticknor, it seems, was a country physician in Georgia, a "devout lover of flowers," and wrote but occasionally, leaving but a small body of verse, of which 'Little Giffen" is the best known.

With the February issue the Bookman closes the seventh year of its existence. In this number is found the first of a series of articles dealing with the great newspapers of the United States. This paper tells the story of the evolution of American journalism and the development of the great historic newspapers of New York during the first half of the century and until the outbreak of the war of secession. It treats of a time when the press was essentially personal; when people asked one another not "What does the Herald say, or the Tribune ray, this morning?" but "What does Greeley think of this, or Bennett say of that?

The Eclectic Magazine for February opens with the National Review article on "British Foreign Policy," which has been more talked about both in England and on the continent than any review article of recent publication. It seems to be generally assumed that the writers, who conceal their identity under the initials "A. B. C.," are responsible statesmen of high rank. There are two articles of personal interest, one on Bishop Westcott from the Church Quarterly Review, which presents an attractive portrait of that distinguished prelate, and on the Empress Frederick from the Quarterly Review, which depicts the life of that unhappy lady with an intimate knowledge which bespeaks close personal acquaintance. A third personal article of unusual interest is that in which Sir Rowland Blennerhassett communicates his "Recollections of Cardinal Newman.'

An article in Scribner's Magazine for February which will gain much attention bears is published as Volume VI of Harper & the title, "The Proposed Isthmian Canal, written by William H. Burr, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It contains an intelligible description of all the routes and the peculiarities of each. As the careful work of a recognized expert, the reader may assure himself that he is receiving some information. The illustrations are numerous and illuminative. Another article that will attract attention is, "Washington, a City of Pictures," which is lavishly illustrated in color. The second part of ex-Secretary Vanderlip's "The American Commercial Invasion of Europe' is contained in this number. The distinctively literary features of the number are supplied by Henry James, F. Hopkinson Smith, Harry Maitland Watts and others, "In Oklahoma," by Cyrus Townsend Brady is a very clever piece of work.

The special features of the February number of the Review of Reviews are a character sketch of the new secretary of the treasury, the Hon, Leslie M. Shaw, by Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa (with new portraits of Secretary Shaw and his family); briefer articles, also filustrated, on President-elect Palma, of Cuba, and President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; a study of "Wireless Telegraphy and Signor Marconi's Triumph," by Carl Snyder; illustrated articles on "Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as They Are To-day," by Charles M. Harger; "The Turkish Situation," by "One Born in Turkey." and a discussion of "The Treatment of Anarchism," by Henry Holt, Mr. C. H. Matson describes an interesting attempt of Kansas farmers to circumvent the machinations of the grain buyers' trust in that State, and there is also a brief account of a Wisconsin experiment in organizing a co-operative local telephone service at the minimum cost.

Lippincott's Magazine for February does not go far astray when it has its outside in this number is called "The Standings," and is by John Strange Winter. It is not exactly diverting throughout, because it contains a strain of sadness, but it is well written and holds the reader's attention from first to last. Leslie J. Perry writes & readable article concerning Abraham Lincoln and pictures him, through his dispatches and letters during the most critical periods of the civil war, as clear-headed. generous, brave and masterful. A second paper on "The Music of Shakspeare" by Sidney Lanier, will interest music lovers and also lovers of Shakspeare. Percy W. Hart, Charles H. Caffin and Owen Hall furnish short stories. I. Zangwill, Francis Sterne Palmer, Louise Driscoll and Cale Rice are the poets. The department of "Walnuts and Wine" is really humorous, and makes one smile, which

as it should be The Forum for February gives its first pages to an article by Mr. Dunwell, who has been deputy consul general to Shanghai, in Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly begin the | who read Major Parker's article, "What